Fair; northwest gales.

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We offer you choice of Men's \$5 and \$6 Pants-Cassimeres, Worsteds and Cheviots,

At \$2.68

This offer is good for but one day, and that day is Saturday.

Twenty-four hours' notice of such a chance is fair to everybody, is it not?

THE WHEN

Pleased buyers the best advertisement. That's why Potter's concentrated WITCH HAZEL JELLY is selling so throughout Indiana, IT HEALS. Drug gists everywhere. In tubes. Price 25 cents. Prepared by Potter, Pharmacist, Indianapolis.

COOPER IS SANGUINE

HE THINKS THE INDIANA CANAL

WILL BE BUILT SOME DAY.

His Report on a Bill for Survey of

the Route-Taggart Starts for Home

Without the Mexican Mission

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Representative

Cooper will shortly report from the commit-

tee on railways and canals his bill appro-

priating \$10,000 for a survey of a canal route

from the southern shores of Lake Michigan

to the Ohio river, below Evansville, by way

of the Wabash. The bill provides for the

appointment of a commission of officers of

the engineer corps of the army to make the

survey, the same bill having been intro-

duced in the Senate by Mr. Turple. In his

report Mr. Cooper will make no comparison

of the route he proposes with any other

ment in favor of his project. He will show

that his route is 400 miles shorter to the

gulf from Chicago than by way of the

Hennepin canal, and that the climatic con-

ditions are such that it will be open for

navigation two months in the year longer

than is the Hennepin canal. It would strike

the Mississippi at a point where the depth

of water would allow the passage of vessels

drawing from eighteen to twenty feet of

water. Mr. Cooper is sure that the ad-

vantages of the route are so great that the

canal will some day be built, as it passes

through that portion of the country which,

according to the last census, was the center

of population of the United States. He feels

there must some day be an outlet for the

vast lake commerce via the Mississippl

If there should be an opportunity, which is

not likely, during the short time that inter-

venes until the closing of Congress to bring the bill to increase the appropriation for a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river up in the House for consideration, Mr. Cooper expects that the committee on rail-

ways and canals will report his bill as an amendment to the Lake Erie and Ohio river canal bill. In this case, the committee will support the proposition for the survey of the routes for the two canals.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Senntor Ransom First Choice for the

Place-Taggart Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- Mr. Thomas

Taggart betook himself home to-day. So

far as gossip goes Senator Ransom, of

North Carolina, is the favorite for the

Mexican mission, with Representative W.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Not a

few members of the House whose terms

will expire on the 4th of March are sup-

posed to be willing to accept the office of

posed to be willing to accept the office of minister to Mexico if President Cleveland should see fit to tender it to them. Several of them are making active efforts to secure the appointment, while others who desire it are merely standing where the lightning may strike them. The name most often heard after that of Senator Ransom is Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee. Mr. Wilson is making no effort to secure the appointment, and it is not certain that he will do so. There is a doubt, however, whether Mr. Wilson wants the office. Acting on the presumption that the President will fill Governor Gray's place with another Indiana man, at least two members of Congress from that State are supposed to have their hopes fixed on the position—Mr. Bynum and Mr. Cooper. Another candidate in the field from that State is editor Shanklin, of the Evansville Courier. Representative Springer, of Illinois, might be a strong candidate for the mission, but he is thought to be booked for one of the important places on the bench, which is made vecant

one of the important places on the bench, which is made vacant. Representative Buckley Kilgore, of Texas, whose congressional term ends next March, has friends who believe that his familiarity with the country would qualify him to represent the United States there, while Representative Stone, of Kentucky, is said to be another candidate.

OPPOSED BY SILVERITES.

They Do Not Want Certificates of

Indebtedness Issued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The silver men

have determined to fight the proposition

for certificates of indebtedness in the sundry

civil bill, and will carry their opposition to

such lengths as will prevent the bill be-coming a law if it is retained. A conference of silver Senators on this subject last eyen-ing developed great opposition to the cer-tificate proposition, and they agreed to talk the bill to death in case the loan amend-ment was retained.

Affected by the Senate's Action.

of the Berlin Bourse to-day was a decline

of 1 per cent, in the prices of Mexican se-curities on the fact of the shelving by the

Receipts of Gold at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.-The receipts of

gold at the subtreasury to-day aggregated

\$1,532,000, which includes \$1,250,000 brought

New Fours Worth 120.

were bid at 118 and offered at 120 at the

opening to-day, and have since advanced to 11812 bid, offered at 120.

New Pacific Railway Funding Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The House

committee on Pacific railroads met to-day

and decided to report a new bill, which is

based on the Reilly bill, but which has cer-

tain changes recommended by Chairman

Reilly at the last meeting. The amended

Reilly at the last meeting. The amended bill will provide that the principal of the government debt shall be paid at once, and that the first mortgage bonds and the interest paid on bonds by the government, and due to the government at the date the bill takes effect, be extended and paid in installments through a period of fifty years. The extended first mortgage bonds will bear interest at 4 per cent. The extended interest will be secured by practically a third lien on the property, subsidiary to the

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 .- The new fours

by the steamship Majestic yesterday.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.-The principal feature

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

L. Wilson, of West Virginia, second.

route, but will confine himself to an argu-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BIG 4 ROUTE

FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. GRAY AT UNION CITY,

Friday, Feb. 22, 1895

SPECIAL TRAIN will leave the Union Station at 8 a. m., making no stops, and reach Union City about 11 a. m. Returning leave Union City after funeral is over. Governor Matthews and staff, a detachment of the Indiana Legion, and large delegations from the Legislature and the Hendricks, Gray, Cleveland and German-American clubs will accompany the train. Tickets will be sold at Indianapolis for this train only at \$1.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Corresponding rates will be made along the line for regular train No. 2. Those who take the latter train from along the line, as well as those who go on the special from Indianapolis, will be returned on the special train. For tickets and full information call at Big Four office.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

GO TO THE Mardi Gras Celebrations New Orleans, La., MOBILE, ALA. C., H. & D. R. R. \$22.00 \{ \begin{array}{c} \text{ROUND} \\ \text{ROUND} \\ \text{TRIP} \end{array} \} \$22.00 Tickets on sale Feb. 18th to 24th, inclusive. Final limit for return passage March 20th. For further information call at ticket office, No. 2 West Washington street, at No. 134 South Illinois street or Union Station.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.) CHICAGO SHORT LINE

Ke. 30—Chicago Limited, Pullman Vesti-buled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars,

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

to. 33—Vestibule, dgily.

3.35—Vestibule, daily.

3.25 a. m.

5. 9—Monon Accommodation, daily.

2.20 a. m.

2.20 a. m.

2.20 a. m.

2.21 pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at sest end Union Station, and can be taken at 5:30 p.

3.55 p. m.

3.55 p. m.

3.25 a. m.

4.20 a. m. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Company WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

WAGON WHEAT 51°

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 852 West Washington Street.

MARE ISLAND SCANDAL.

Charges Against the Construction and Repair Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.-The Evening Bulletin gives publicity to a scandal that is said to be agitating the naval officers at Mare Island. The Bulletin asserts that charges have been made against the construction and repair department at the navy yards, and that an investigation committee has been ordered here by the Secretary of the Navy. A report recently made by Admiral Beardslee is said to be the cause of the investigation. The Admiral's report has been made public. It is hinted that poor and cheap material and poor work-manship have chara erized recent repairs made at Mare island. The cruiser Phila-delphia and the gun boats Yorktown and Bennington and the cruiser Boston, all of which are reported disabled, were very recently overhauled at Mare island. The Bennington, which is en route from San Diego to Colombia, is crimiled and will be held at Acapuaco for repairs. The Yorktown, which is on the China station, is also crippled. The Boston is again back at Mare island undergoing repairs. The Philre island undergoing repairs. The Phil-lphia, on which over \$50,000 were ex-eded in repairs at Mare island, broke down on her first cruise after leaving the yards. She was badly beaten on her cruise to Honolulu by the steamer Australia. Her rd engine was disabled and her port engine badly strained. Admiral Beardslee reported these facts to washington, the Bulletin asserts, and, accompanying his reports, were severe strictures on the methods prevailing at Mare island.

Death of an Old Greek Warrior. SALEM, Mass., Feb. 21.—Frank Constantine Victoriato died at his home in this city yesterday. He was about ninety-eight years old. He was born in the Ionian islands, and as a young man took part in the Greek rebellion, which resulted in the independence of that country, fighting under the leadership of Marco Bozzaris. He took part in the famous battle of Augusta, in 1822 when, by a night attack, the Greek army of 1,200 destreyed the Turkish force of over 4,000. Victoriato always maintained that the accepted histories of that event were incorrect, and that Bozzaris fell at the hands of his own men.

Cherokee Bill Convicted Agnin. FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 2t.—Crawford Goldsby, alias Cherokee Bill, was convicted this morning of robbing the postoffice at Watova and Donaldson's store, at the same place, Oct. 22 last. There were four men in the party, only one of whom was masked. The masked man is thought to have been Jim French. This makes five convictions against Cherokee Bill and several robbery indictments pending. His murder trial goes over until to-morrow. claims of the parties who advance the funds to pay the principal of the government bonds, and who will be entitled under the bill to 5 per cent interest on their ad-

Senator Plumb's Heirs Sued. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- A bill in equity was filed in the District Supreme Court today by Arthur E. Bateman, Douglass Grien and James A. Garner, assignees, vs the widow and heirs at law of the late the widow and heirs at law of the late Senator Preston P. Plumb, of Kansas. The case grows out of an agreement to which the Senator is alleged to have been a party for the construction of a railroad from Portsmouth to Hicksford, Va. (the line of which was afterwards extended), to which Plumb became liable for certain obligations to reimburse Bateman and Grien for advances made. Petitioners assert that they uid pay out for Plumb \$130,000 over and above all repayment and credits to which he was entitled, the whole amount of which is still due. A receiver of the late Senator's estate which is alleged to consist of valuable real estate in this District is asked for pending the determination of the suit.

Cruiser Chicago to Be Patched. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The United States steamship Chicago has headed homeward from Africa, sailing from Algiers on the 21st, for Gibraltar. When she reaches New York she will be put out of commission and be given entiely new boilers and machinery. The work of reconstruction will probably occupy about a year, and when it is complete the Chicago will equal in speed and surpass in coal endurance many of the more modern ships of the navy.

The Machias has sailed from Singapore for Hong Kong, and the San Francisco from Algiers for Gibraltar. The Ranger has arrived at Buena Ventura, Colombia.

William Shakespeare's Pension. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-William Shakespeare, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has applied to the District Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus against Commissioner of Pensions Lochren, to compel the restoration of his pension from \$30 to \$72. Shake-speare was paralyzed in both legs, with necrosis of the left leg, as a result of the battle before Jackson. Miss., and Secretary Noble granted him a pension of \$72, a rating reduced to \$30 last autumn. The petitioner claims that the commissioner's action was illegal and unconstitutional.

Another Bridge at St. Louis. WASHINGTON, Feb. M -- The State com merce committee to-day authorized a second favorable report on the St. Louis bridge bill. After the first report was made objection was raised as to the site, which is near the Eads bridge, on the ground that it would obstruct commerce, and the bill was recommitted. The committee heard the testimony offered by both sides, and again decided to report in favor of the site originally chosen.

Reception at the White House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- The fourth and last of the winterevening receptions at the White House took place to-night. It was to the genral public. Long before the hour set for the reception to begin a great crowd was on hand, forming a line extending down the walk and out of the White House grounds and along Pennsylvania avenue. The weather was very pleasant, and the waiting crowd did not suffer from it.

New Minister to Liberia. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The President today nominated William H. Heard, of Pennsylvania, to be minister resident and consulgeneral of the United States to Liberia. The Senate judiciary committee, at a special meeting to-day, reported favorably the nomination of Erskine M. Ross to be circuit judge of the Ninth (Pacific slope) judicial district, and Richard T. O'Connor for United States mershal of Minnesota States marshal of Minnesota. General Notes.

been appointed postmaster at Carbondale, Warren county, vice E. C. Livengood, re-The President has signed the joint resolution earnestly recommending to Great Britain and Venezuela the President's suggestion that their boundary dispute be settled by arbitration.

The Howgate case was given to the jury this morning at 10 o'clock. To-night, the jury not having reached a verdict, was locked up for the night.

To-day's statement of the condition of the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-C. G. Dick has

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROW IN A CONVENTION

treasury shows an available cash balance of \$167,331,354; gold reserve, \$68,708,823.

CHICAGO REPUBLICANS NO BETTER THAN INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

They Pummel Each Other with Canes and Chairs-Michigan Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 .- A free-for-all fight took place to-day at the Republican city convention at Central Music Hall. The trouble arose during the discussion of credentials. One of the delegates assaulted another and immediately a general row followed. The delegates armed themselves with canes and chairs and pounded each other energetically and indiscriminately. The battle lasted for a quarter of an hour, resulting in many bad bruises and sadly battered hats. Police interference stopped the row. George B. Swift was nominated for Mayor by acclamation. He acted as Mayor during the interval following Mayor Harrison's assassination and the election of Mayor Hopkins.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS. Exciting Struggle for a Nomination -The Convention Platform. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 21.-The Repubican State convention, held in this city today for the nomination of a justice of the Supreme Court and two regents of the unversity, was the scene of a long and exciting struggle over the former office. There were twelve candidates for the justiceship, the leaders being Judge Joseph B. Moore, of Lapeer; Judge J. T. Van Zilof, Detroit; Judge J. M. Buck, of Kalamazoo; Judge E. D. Kinn, of Ann Arbor; Judge A. V. McAlvay, of Manistee; Judge Edward Cahill, of Lansing, and Judge H. H. Hatch, of Bay City. It required seven ballots of the convention by counties before either candidate received a majority of all the votes cast. At 7:30 this evening Judge Moore was mominated on the seventh ballot and the nomination was quickly made unanimous. Roger W. Butterfield, of Grand Rapids, and Charles H. Hackley, of Muskeron, were Charles H. Hackley, of Muskegon, were unanimously nominated for regents of the university, the former to succeed himself.

Motions to dispense with the reading of the report of the resolutions committee were voted down and the platform, as read, was adopted. It congratulates the people on the Republican victories of last November, charges the Democracy with having bank-rupted the United States treasury and driven away prosperity by a mongrel tariff act, causing a shinkage of revenues and the forcing of a sale of bonds to supply the deficiency created. The administration acts in reference to the Hawlian republic are denounced as unpatriotic, arrogant and are denounced as unpatriotic, arrogant and un-American. The resolutions reathern the planks of the State convention of 1894 relating to tariff, currency, reciprocity, labor, immigration and the election laws and express confidence in the ability of the party's representatives to settle the details of questions on which there may be individual differences. The action of the Republican Congressmen in voting against the proposi-Congressmen in voting against the proposi-tion to change the word "coin" to "goid" in bonds issued by the government is in-dorsed, as is also the present State adminis-

Oranges for Gladstone and Cleveland. SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 21.-In SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 21.—In about two weeks, the shortest possible time that can be made between this point and Hawarden Castle. England, the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone will receive a box of Highland oranges sent by John J. Vanientine, president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, as the finest oranges grown in this State. President Cleveland will receive a box of the same fruit. Each box will be marked with the name of the grower and the place grown. These boxes, together with others, leave the Santa Fe depot to-morrow evening. The purpose is to show California's citrus capability. depot to-morrow evening. The purpose is to show California's citrus capability.

TOLD HIS OWN STORY

HARRY HAYWARD ON THE WITNESS STAND ALL YESTERDAY.

Allowed Great Latitude and Permitted to Give a Long, Rambling Account of His Doings.

CONTRADICTORY NERVOUS,

ND PRODUCED A BAD IMPRESSION ON HIS AUDITORS.

His Career as a Gambler and His Money Dealings with Miss Catherine Ging Related at Length.

ADRY'S TESTIMONY DENIED

AND AN EFFORT MADE TO IMPEACH CLAUS BLIXT'S EVIDENCE.

His Whereabouts on the Evening the Dressmaker Was Killed-Explanations Not Believed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 21 .- Nervous contradictory, uncertain, garrulous, rambling and explanatory. These words explain the aspect of Harry Hayward on the stand this afternoon. He was defending himself against the charge of murdering Catherine Ging. In the morning when he was answering preliminary questions in regard to his life, his gambling habits, etc., he was concise, perfectly at ease, quick to answer, and made an ideal witness. In the afternoon, when his attorneys began to lead him into the details of the circumstances attending the tragedy, he went "up in the air" as a horseman would say, and made a bad impression. In fact, Hayward made such a poor job of telling his own story that the court suggested that it would be better to get on with the evidence and not explain motives and beliefs so much.

In regard to the insanity theory regarding Adry, if an expert were to contrast the two, so far as appearances on the stand were concerned, Harry would be the sufferer. He was nervous and did not know what to do with his hands. At one time they would be adjusting his collar, at another caressing his knees, at another helping himself to move about in his chair. At times in his rambling evidence, his voice would sink away until it was hardly audible and once he had to be cautioned to speak so that the jury could hear him. Hardly a person in that vast crowd hearing him believed what he said, judging by his manner

of telling the story. As a whole, from the testimony given by the witness, Harry has not made any points for himself and his appearace has told against him. According to his story his gambling deals at Chicago with Miss Ging as a partner were in the early part of the year, and finally, in Acast, he refused to use her money for that purpose. The witness tried to carry the impression to the jury that he suspected that she was pursuing her gambling with others, but it was only by innuendo. Strange to say, the State's attorney made no objection, allowing him to have all the rope he wanted. His explanations and opinions were all allowed to go in without comment. Mr. Nye liked them. They gave him latitude for cross-examination. One queer point was that while Harry insisted that he never loaned Miss Ging the \$2,500, but only gave it to her to keep for him until he demanded it, her notes to him refer to it as a loan.

FEATURES OF THE EVIDENCE. One feature was when he took the long letter, written to Miss Ging by him, in which he said he wanted her to let him have the money. In the original appeared some very light pencil marks. He tried to explain that he did not know they were there when he wrote, and finally said it did not make any difference any way, for the meaning was the same whether the pencil words were used or the ones in ink. If he had made the marks he thought they would have been in ink.

The most interesting part of his evidence to the audience was when he came to that part of the testimony which brought him to the day of the murder. He was more halting, more uncertain than ever at this point. He led up to it by describing the scene of the signing of the \$7,000 note in the Oneida Block, and after he was all through his evidence was a mixture of the testimony of the elevator man and of Blixt. He only impeached Blixt in saying that it was not prearranged that Blixt should come there at that time and his not telling Blixt to say he saw many large bilis. Blixt to say he saw many large bills. The elevator man had said Harry had the bills in an envelope. Blixt said they were in a roll and Harry said they were on the table out of the envelope, and that Blixt must have seen that they were large bills. Harry caused a laugh by stating that he made a specialty of \$100 bills. He swore that the night of the murder he arrived at the Ozark at 6:45 o'clock. Then he told of doing an incredible number of things before ing an incredible number of things before 7:22, the time he came out from supper and went to his flat. In that time he washed in went to his flat. In that time he washed in his bath room, changed his clothes throughout, went to the basement, went up to see Miss Ireland, went down stairs again and had his supper. He left the flats after going to see his mother—twice, calling on Miss Ireland, talking twice with Mr. and Mrs. Blixt on the first floor, going into the hasement and fondling the going into the basement and fondling the down Henrepin avenue a short distance, intending to go to the rooms of Miss Ging in the Syndicate Block, retraced his steps and went to the corner of Hennepin and Laurel avenues, and there he looked at his watch and it was thirteen minutes of his watch and it was thirteen minutes of eight. He stated that he went up to Laurel avenue intending to call on a young lady and then remembered that he had an engagement with Miss Bartelson. He looked at his watch to see if he had time to go there and thought he would take her to the theater. He followed this up by recounting his trip to Mr. Bartelson's by recounting his trip to Mr. Bartelson's residence and giving the time as Mr. Bartelson had sworn to it. He was quite sure that he was in the theater before the curtain went up.
In speaking of the test nony of Edward In speaking of the test mony of Edward Murphy, who swore that Harry bowed very low to him, he said that he did not bow to Mr. Murphy, but to a gentleman behind him. He thought Mr. Murphy beneath his notice as he was a man who hangs about the entrance to pose for people. In regard to the bottle of whisky he stated that he often bought the liquor for Miss Ging and he purchased that bottle Saturday and carried it around in his pocket all day, taking it to his bath room. He thought that if the attorneys would look there they would find it on a shelf. The prisoner's evidence was hardly begun when the court adjourned, and it will be continued Monday, adjournment having been taken to that time.

taken to that time. TESTIMONY IN DETAIL. Harry Hayward Tells of Gambling

Deals with Miss Ging. MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 21.-Harry Hayward was placed on the stand to-day in his own defense. Preceding this much looked for event County Attorney Nye resumed the cross-examination of W. W. Hayward, father of the young man accused of murdering Catherine Ging. He was unable to shake the old gentleman's story in any essential particular.

William Yate, a gunsmith, and Robert Weed, a jeweler, testified as to various

kinds of cartridges, the weight of bullets, etc. Mr. Erwin succeeded in establishing that the fatal bullet was of the same weight as one taken from a 38-callbre short cartridge. Blixt had testified that when Harry gave him the catridges he had declared them to be 38 long. Mr. Nye objected to this evidence in vain, and Mr. Erwin was jubilant at his success. At last Mr. Erwin said he had no other witnesses present except the defendant himself. "Call Harry Hayward." he added. With his arms folded and a set expression on his face, Harry Hayward took the stand to battle for his own life. He said in answer to the usual preliminary questions that he was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, twenty-nine years, ago, and had lived in Minneapolis for twenty-five years.

"Now, said Erwin, "Mr. Blixt has testified against you, and Mr. Adry Hayward has testified against you. Have they testified correctly?"

"They have not?" responded the witness,

"They have not?" responded the witness, setting his teeth.
"Has the testimony of Adry Hayward, given here on the stand, been true or false?" "Almost wholly false?"
"Do you know any reason why?"
"I do."

"I do."
"Explain it to the jury."
"I object," said Mr. Nye.
"Sustained," rejoined the judge. "I suppose this is for impeachment."
"Oh, no, your Honor, I'm not trying this whole case on the word impeachment. I want the jurors to know the feelings of fear which might induce Adry Hayward to testify falsely against his brother. I want them to know the truth."
"Well, you can call his attention to the particular questions and answer if you choose," said Judge Smith.
"I offer to prove them," began Mr. Erwin.

"Put it in writing," said the court, and Mr. Erwin was obliged to make his offer in the presence of the stenographer and the attorneys without the jurors knowing what Mr. Nye objected on the ground of incompetency, and the objection was sustained. The court, however, added that part of it was competent if proper foundation was laid.

"You have heard your father's, mother's and brother's testimony," said Mr. Erwin finally, after consulting with his colleague, "regarding the discrepancy in your brother's accounts. Did you have any trouble with him about what he said to your moth-

An objection to this was sustained, and Mr. Erwin asked: "Did your brother have any fear of you for the reason that you might make disclosures about him?"

"Yes, sir," responded Harry before Mr. Nye could object, but the answer was ruled out ADRY KNEW MISS GING.

'Now, you have heard Adry say that he had never seen Miss Ging. Did he ever "He did. It was on a narrow, dark road

between Nicollet avenue and Lake Calhoun. He could not see her very well, but he could feel of her all right." "Was he alone with her?" "He was not "

"Who was with him?"

"I would rather not tell, unless it is necessary. The young lady was here in the

Miss Veddar. They were both with "I tell you," said Judge Smith, "it's an insult to this court when you know that what you are proposing to show has been ruled out by the court, that you try to

ruled out by the court, that you try to bring it in another way."

"I think the court does not understand me," said Mr. Erwin. "I meant no disrespect, and I do not think I deserve the reproof. I intend to abide by the court's order, but I proposed to show by this witness that Adry Hayward saw Miss Ging under circumstances that have the same than the same transfer of the same transfer under circumstances that he could not get. Now," turning to the witness, "I ask you about all your relations with Miss Ging. State them fully to the jury."
"Well," said Harry in a reminiscent mood, "I was introduced to Miss Ging, I think, in January, 1894, by Mr. Speaker, at the boarding house. I met her at first perhaps as aftern as a state. haps as often as once a week. After awhile I met her as often as twice a week. Then you might say, we began to be getting fairly well acquainted. Things went on in that way during April. We kept getting better and better acquainted all the time—more and more intimate. From July and Au-

gust on through to December we were what you might call lovers, I suppose." "Now, I'll ask you if at any time while you were lovers there were any improper relations existing between you of any This was objected to by Mr. Nye, but was insisted on and the court permitted

was insisted on and the the answer to be given. "No, sir," was the answer, given with more feeling than had yet been shown in witness's answers. "She was any of the witness's answers. "She was a true and noble girl, to the best of my belief, both toward me and toward every-"Now, did you go riding with her? Describe to the jury your intimacy

"Well, I've been every place with her. We've been just like any other young man and young lady. I've taken her driving; we've gone to the theaters, to suppers, and I've taken her to church; I have been place together. I've taken her riding doz-ens of times and to the theaters. It would be impossible to mention all the places we have been." "Now, I'll ask you about yourself at this point and about your habit of gambling and card playing. Explain yourself fully.

"GAMBLED A PILE." "Well, I suppose it's all so. I've gambled, and gambled a pile. I've gambled high, and lots of it. I acknowledge I tried to keep it from the public, but I did not try to disguise it from any young lady or young man who knew me intimately. Everybody who knows me well knew of it, and every young lady who knew me well knew it well, too."

"What games did you properly play?" "Faro and roulette."

"Now, at what points did you gamble?" "Almost every city in the United States-"Almost every city in the United States—
that is, every large city and many of the
small cities. I've gambled in Minneapolis,
St. Paul, Seattle, Alaska, San Francisco,
San Diego, Los Angeles, Encenida, Mexico,
Colorado Springs, Manitou, Glenwood
Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Cheyenne, New
Orleans, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago,
Duluth, West Superior, Toledo, Cleveland,
Buffalo—no, not Buffalo—Syracuse—" As
he got to this point Harry stopped to inquire "Would you count in the horse
races?"
"No," replied Mr. Erwin. "You probably would, but I won't.'

'No," replied Mr. Erwin. "You probably "Well, New York, the clubhouses at Long Branch, Anthony Park, Gloucester-" "There," said Mr. Erwin, "I guess you've named enough. How many years have you been betting on faro?" "Oh, perhaps six or seven years."
"Now," said Mr. Erwin, "the game of faro is putting the cards in a box, the first card pulled out loses and the card on top in the box wins. That's right, is it not?"

"Yes," nodded the witness, looking amused at Mr. Erwin's apparent familiarity with the game, "that's right."

Mr. Erwin followed this with a description of the game in extenso. As he concluded, he asked: "It is held to be the most honest gambling game in existence, is'nt it?' "Yes, sir, when the game is respectable, is said to be the most honest." "You have known a great many men inter-ted in the game?" "Yes, a great many men play."
"Now, I want to ask you if your gambling

has ever led to or been connected with robbing, pilfering or cheating?"
"No sir. I believe the squarest men in the world are firstclass gamblers." "Have you made much by your betting?"
"Sometimes I made and sometimes I "During your play state whether you often had large sums of money." Well, when I started out I always in-

"Well, when I started out I always intended to have a large amount with me. If I only had \$300 or \$400, if I lost it I would be gone, but if I had \$1,000 I would get it back. I had a better chance of getting it back."

"Now where did you carry your money?"

"I had two places of carrying it. I usually carried a large 'wad' in my pocket and I always had a money belt. No, not always, but generally I had it."

"Did Catherine Ging know that you gambled?" "Did she know it by remark or did she

actually know it? Do you mean before she was in it?" "Yes; she knew it as much as any one could who was not there." "Did she ever take part in your gam-

MISS GING'S GAMBLING DEALS. "Yes, sir. She, with another young lady, another 'gent' and myself went into a res-

taurant and ordered a meal. It was an elaborate meal, and it took some time to prepare it. It was right near a gambling house. We knew the young ladies real well, so we went out for a while. I do not exactly remember whether Miss Ging was there that night or not, and if she was there, I don't remember whether she went in or not, but one of the young ladies did and we did. I don't think now that she put anything up. If she was there she knew it, though."

though."
"When was the first time that she went into a faro game that you know?"
"The first day was one noon or morning. I can't remember which. We were at the boarding house and were all going down town. I told her, and all the others knew, that I had quite a 'wad' of money. It was referred to about other nights. She wanted to go in, and had \$75 in her pocket. She put that in."
"What do you mean by putting it in? Is to go in, and had \$75 in her pocket. She put that in."

"What do you mean by putting it in? Is that a gambling term?"

"Well, as a natural consequence, she would put it in with me. It means that if she would put in \$75, the chances are that I would put in \$75. That means a capital of \$250. If she did that she would have three-tenths. I would do the playing. Well, if it was a loss, then there was not anything. If it was a winner, she would take three-tenths, or, on the other hand, if she put in a half, as she frequently did, she would get a half of what she made."

"State the history of your gambling."

"Well, I think there was \$75 the first time. The next time she went in we won, and then we lost, and she got interested. I knew that a great many people were

then we lost, and she got interested. I knew that a great many people were fascinated by the game. I had not been so myself. I had, as you might say, a grlp on myself. I told her about it when I thought she was getting fascinated, but she said, 'never you mind; it's all right.' I did not want her to lose, and I knew the next time I played for her I played a very careful game. I wanted to come out so she would be even. I got pretty near even and then I stopped. That's where some folks make their mistake. I took the money to her, but she wanted to play again. I got scary. She wanted me to play for her and that was the time she gave me that paper."

"What paper?"

"What paper?"
"That \$375 paper." Harry then described the various winnings and losing he had made for Miss Ging. While in Chicago he had lost \$1,530. He explained the telegram he had sent from Chicago at length. While in the midst of his explanation a recess was taken.

DECEMBER KILLS MAY. Then Hangs Himself to a Joist in

His Kitchen. DECATUR, Ind., Feb. 21.-Wilshire, O., a small town six miles from here, was the scene of a double tragedy last evening. Samuel Young, a well-to-do citizen, in a fit of jealousy, made his young wife leave his home. She started for her sister's home, about a half mile away. He followed her, both running. She slipped and fell, when he overtook her, and, before she could rise, he stabbed her three times in the side with a butcher knife. Supposing her dead, he returned to his home. She managed to reach her sister's house about an hour after being stabbed, and, picking up her baby, fell to the floor and died before any one could reach her. The alarm was given and a crowd went in pursuit of Young. At his house all the doors and windows were fastened. A door was broken open and it was found Young had hanged himself with a rope fastened to a joist in the kitchen. Young was seventy years old adn his wife twenty-one. They had been his home. She started for her sister's adn his wife twenty-one. They had been married but little over a year. Jealousy is the only cause attributed for the rash act.

Shot His Sweetheart.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-Minnie Dingat, a domestic, aged twenty-one, was killed by Joseph Wyman, a tailor, twenty-five years old, last evening, at the latter's home on Pauline street. Wyman tried to commit suicide by shooting himself twice, once in shoulder. He was taken to the hospital where it was thought there was a chance for his recovery. The shooting was the result of a lover's quarrel. Three weeks ago, on the evening set for her marriage to Phillip Worch, a bookkeeper, Miss Dingat jilted the bridegroom and fled to Waukegan

Prospective Lynching in Illinois. PEKIN, Ill., Feb. 21 .- There is no abatement of the excitement prevailing over the attempt of Albert Wallace to exterminate the Bowlby family. The victims of his insane deed lie at the point of tleath. Law-rence Lyman, the hired man, can scarcely survive another day. His death will be the survive another day. His death will be the signal for an attack on the jail in which Wallace is confined for the purpose of lynching him. Wallace is under a strong guard of determined men, armed with Winesters. Mr. and Mrs. Bowlby are in great agony and may not recover.

GUARDED WHILE ASLEEP.

Train Robbers Watched by Ex-Con-

federates and Pinkertons. STAFFORD, C. H., Va., Feb. 21.-Morganfield and Searcey, the train robbers, spent last night in their cells, and by the side of each man's cot sat a grim ex-confederate with a Winchester across his lap, while outside, in the light of a lamp that swung from each door of the jail, walked some of Pinkerton's best men. At 10 o'clock a. m. Judge Ashton opened court and rendered his decision on the demurrer to the indictment and overruled it as to the other counts, to which ruling the defense ex-cepted. The counsel for the defense moved to quash the indictment as it stood and demurred to it also, both of which motions were overruled. Mr. Shay, the prisoners' counsel, then, in an earnest speech, moved for a continuance of the case on the ground that certain material witnesses for the defense were absent. The names of the witnesses were furnished and Col. Shay stated that none of them was in the State of Virginia. This motion was resisted by W. Seymour White, commonwealth attorney, and overruled by the court. Morganfield was arraigned and pleaded not

guilty and then the jury was empanneled. The prosecuting attorney began his opening statement of the facts of the case, which occupied an hour. He was followed by State Senator William A. Little, jr., who made the opening statement for the defense and was severe in his arraignment of both the Adams Express Company and the Pink-erton force for the part they were taking in assisting the prosecution.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Gallagher, the engineer

of the train, was put on the stand. His evidence in substance was that two men appeared on his engine, how or from where they came he could not say, and at the muzzle of their pistols made him and the fireman get off the engine and sit on the bank while they robbed the express car. Then they made the fireman put on coal and uncouple the engine, on which they want off. This witness was subjected to a went off. This witness was subjected to a very severe cross-examination, and at the conclusion the court adjourned until tomorrow morning.
It is thought that Searcey will be put on the stand to-morrow and will make a clean breast of the whole matter. His counsel, Mr. McBeth, has gone home and will not

FARO DEALER HELD UP. Congress Hall, an Arlzona Gambling Establishment, Robbed.

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 21.-Congress Hall, one of the old-time gambling establishments, was entered at midnight by masked men, who held up the fare table. The game was in progress when the dealer, George Huston, saw a man enter by a side door with a mask covering his face. Huston thought some practical joker was tryton thought some practical joker was trying to have a little fun and when the robber covered him Huston pushed the gun aside. The robber did not utter a word but shoved the gun up to Huston's breast and, with his free hand, took about \$340 in gold which he put into his pocket. He did not take all the gold and \$500 or \$600 in silver was not molested. Those playing at the game did not move while the robbery was being committed. Bartender Green, who was in the adjoining room, heard the noise made by several \$20 gold pieces, which the robber dropped. He thought at first here was a row, but a thought at first here was a row, but a minute later learned the trouble and, selz-ing a shotgun loaded with buckshot, started for the fare room. The side door had just closed after the robber as the bartender rushed in. As the robber turned the corner of the building Breen shot, but missed the mark and the man escaped.

Kansaus Enting Their Horses. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 21.-B. W. Hiatt, of western Kansas, who is in this city soliciting aid for sufferers in that section, says the people of Montgomery and neighboring counties are eating horse flesh, not being able to get other food.

TRICK OF THE TURKS

ATTEMPT TO KEEP INVESTIGATORS OUT OF BLEEDING ARMENIA.

trict Quarantine Established on the Ground that Cholera Exists in the Ravished Country.

VERY IMPROBABLE STORY

INTENDED TO DELAY AND OBSTRUCT THE OFFICIAL COMMISSION.

All the Districts Alleged to He Infected Are in the Mountains and Covered Deep with Snow.

GEN. LEW WALLACE HISSED

ARMENIANS AT CHICAGO OFFENDED BY PRAISE OF TURKS.

The Hoosier's Lecture Last Night Interrupted Several Times-No Attention Paid to the Discourtesy.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 21.-The special correspondent of the Associated Press who was sent out from London to Armenia to investigate as to the atrocities said to have been perpetrated on the Armenians and whose first report, in a letter sent from Tiflis, Russia, was received here on the 2d inst. and caoled to the United States that day, has made a second report. This, like the first one, was posted at Tiflis. It is dated Jan. 18. In it the correspondent says: "In the letter I wrote ten days ago, giving the result of some preliminary inquiries I had made at Constantinople, Samsoun, Kerasund, Trebizond and Tiffis, concerning the alleged atrocities and the state of affairs generally in Armenia, I endeavored to convey some idea of the difficulties that would be encountered in prosecuting any sort of investigation or getting at the real facts of the case. That I did not exaggerate these difficulties will be apparent from further information on the point, which I am now in a position to supply. Take, to begin with, the choiera quarantine which is being enforced in various portions of the Sultan's dominions in such a manner as to draw a net around the districts of Armenia in which the atrocities are alleged to have occurred and to keep away from the scene of the outrages all independent investigators. It is announced that cholera exists in Van, Bitlis and Moosh and that strict quarantine regulations must, therefore, be enforced, Now, it certainly is a peculiar circumstance that cholera should have happened to break out at this season of the year in the region of the Sassoun massacres and no where else in Asia Minor. Who is to prove or disprove the statement that the disease is raging in those snow-clad and practicalle inaccessible mountain fastnesses? Even in Constantinople and Stamboul, little or nothing is known by the public or by newspaper correspondents concerning the cholera outbreaks officially reported from time to time in these cities. In the Turkish capital. a medical officer reporting a case of cholera receives double pay until a clean bill of health is returned from the affected district and in a country like Turkey it is not surprising if doctors find symptoms of cholera in everything from croup to typhold

OBJECT OF THE CHOLERA SCARE. "It is pretty thoroughly understood that quarantine law is the highest law on earth, and that even international courtesy must bow to it. So, when we are told, as we have been during the past few days, that an epidemic of cholera has suddenly made its appearance in the region of the Sassoun massacre, even a blind man can see that it is meant to delay and obstruct the work of the Turkish commission of inquiry. It is believed here that the Turks, forced to the wall by the protest of the forced to the wall by the protest of the foreign delegates on the commission, threw up the last obstruction and hoisted the yellow flag upon it. Even a foreign delegate could not ignore a cholera quarantine or find means to evade it. No information has been vouchsafed as to the form in which the cholera epidemic has manifested itself in the Sassoun mountains. One is forced to believe that it is raging among the rocks and mountain peaks like a snowstorm, for to believe that it is raging among the rocks and mountain peaks like a snowstorm, for, as a matter of fact, there are no human beings in the Sassoun mountains at the present time for any sort of disease to feed upon. Those who were not killed in the massacre have long since fled to other parts of the country, and those who did not have sense enough to flee have been clapped into jail. Of course there are, many persons in and around Moosh who know what took place in the Sassoun mountains last autumn, and a good, effective cholera quarantine will prevent them from getting at the commission or the commission from getting at them.

getting at them.
"It is argued that if the Turks have succeeded in repairing the damages to the Sassoun villages there is no reason why the commission should not be allowed to the commission should not be allowed to visit the scene of the massace and flounder about in ten feet of snow if it cared for that sort of thing, but the refusal of the Turks to allow any one to travel through the Sassoun country and the timely quarantne suggests that the money sent to rebuild the destroyed villages has been stolen or that the snow was so deep before the money arrived that nothing could be done. In that case the bodies of the butchered Christians are lying under the snow. The Turks will take good care that they reach the scene first in the spring and clear away all traces of the massacre before indignant Christianity insists upon sending in an independent investigating commission. dignant Christianity insists upon sending in an independent investigating commission. The Turks are reasonably safe until April and by that time their marvelous ingenuity may find a way out of the difficulty. Even without the choiera quarantine it would be practically impossible for the commission to make any real headway until spring coming to the intense cold and the great sion to make any real headway until spring owing to the intense cold and the great amount of snow in Armenia. The situation may be judged to some degree by the fact that the roads to Erivan and Kars, in Russia, which are in a much lower altitude, have been for your than a fortunish blocker. have been for more than a fortnight blocked

MANY STORIES OF OUTRAGE "Tales of oppression, outrage and murder in other parts of Armenian Turkey are as thick as blackberries here and along the southern coast of the Black sea, and enough information is obtainable from thoroughly trustworthy sources to establish the main facts without the aid of the more or less wild rumors of Armenian origin, the very absurdity of which makes the patient investigator weary of his task. If the detailed facts of the Sassoun massacre are ever established, and they probably never will be, they must be established independently of Armenian testimony or their value may be seriously questioned. This is open to reasonable explanation. In the first place, every Armenian with whom it has been my lot to come in contact, seems to have a very vague idea of the value of accuracy and truth. In the second place, in his anxiety to make out a case against accuracy and truth. In the second place, in his anxiety to make out a case against the Turk, he is willing to publish as fact any grotesque rumor that he may chance to fail over in the street. In the third place, he does not really know what actually took place in the Sassoun mountains, but his vanity will not permit him to acknowledge it, and so to be up with the times and help along the cause of his people, he embellishes the rumor that he hears, and frequently says that he is in secret communication with friends in Moosh and Bitlis, who are harboring Sassoun refuses.